Table 15

Constituent	% w/w
AZAG - Al/Zr Tetrachlorohydrex glycine complex	24.0
Car1 - Silkflo 364NF	13.8
Car2 - DC245 (volatile silicone)	55.2
REF1 - (Cellobiose octanonanoate)	6.3
CHME Ester prepared in Ex 1.7	0.7
Properties	
Penetrometer Hardness (mm)	14.6
Deposition on black wool after 24 hours	33

From Table 15, it can be seen that a suspension stick with suitable hardness and low visible deposition can be made using a combination of the ACB cellobiose structurant according to PCT/GB 00/01228 and the CHME invention structurant.

Further suspension sticks having acceptable hardness and low visible deposits can be made by substituting the structurant made in each of Examples 1.1 to 1.6 or 1.8 to 1.11 for that made in Ex 1.7 or for the combined weight of REF1 plus that of Ex1.1 in the above formulation or similarly for 2.1 to 2.5 in combination with REF4 instead of REF1.

Example 15

In this Example further suspension sticks were made by the process of Example 14, to prepare sticks containing various carrier fluids CHME esters made in the specified earlier Example, alone or with reference structurant REF4 as summarised in Table 16 below. The hardness is a penentrometer hardness and the deposit is the measured deposition on black woll after 24 hours.

Table 16

Example No	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4
Constituent	% w/w			
AZAG	24	24		
AACH			25	25
Car1	13.8		26.84	26.04
Car2	52.2	52		
Car3		4		
Car4		10		
Car5			40.16	38.96
REF4		7		
Ex2.9		3		
Ex1.12	10			
Ex1.15			8	
Ex1.3				10
Properties				
Hardness mm	13.4	11.8	21.3	ND
Deposit	37	ND	ND	ND
Visual Appearance	Opaque	Opaque	Trans-lucent	Trans-lucent

Example 16

In this Example, an emulsion stick was prepared by mixing cyclomethicone with the other organic liquids including the cetyl dimethicone copolyol which functioned as an emulsifier (silicone surfactant) and the mixture was heated with gentle stirring to a temperature 5 to 10°C above the temperature at which the structurant had been found to dissolve. The esterified cellobiose was then added and allowed to dissolve.

The disperse phase (also referred to as internal phase) was an aluminium zirconium active dissolved in water or in a mixture of a polyol and water. This disperse phase was pre-heated to the same temperature as the organic oils containing the esterified cellobiose and added slowly to them over a period of one minute while mixing with a Silverson mixer. After addition was complete the formulation was mixed at higher speed for five minutes. Stirring speed was then reduced for a further one minute after which the mixture was poured into stick barrels and allowed to cool undisturbed to ambient laboratory temperature. The sticks were tested by penetrometer, and for whiteness of deposits, in each instance by the test procedures given earlier. The results are summarised in Table 17 below.